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(54) SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE, AND COMMUNICATION DEVICE CONTAINING THE SAME



(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a surface acoustic wave device with a

simple configuration by which balanced-unbalanced coversion is performed while suppressing the deterioration of insertion loss, and impedance is set one-to-two or one-to-three between unbalance and balance.

SOLUTION: A surface acoustic wave device includes a plurality of interdigital electrode portions 303, 304, 305, 308, 309, and 310 provided so as to have a balanced-to-unbalanced conversion function. A ratio N2/N1 is the range of about 50% to about 70%, where N1 represents the total number of electrode fingers of the interdigital electrode portions 304, 305, 309, and 310 connected on the side of a balanced signal terminal 314, and N2 represents the total number of electrode fingers of the interdigital electrode portions 303, and 308 connected on the side of an unbalanced signal terminal 313. The meshing width (W) of the interdigital electrode portions 303, 304, 305, 308, 309, and 310 is in the range of about 43 λ to about 58 λ in which λ is the wavelength of a surface acoustic wave.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In the surface acoustic wave equipment equipped with two or more comb mold polar zone so that it might have balanced - unbalance conversion function, When it connects and turned on the balanced signal terminal side, the electrode **** number of the mold polar zone was connected and made into the N1 and unbalance signal terminal side and it considers as the electrode **** number N2 of the mold polar zone, Surface acoustic wave equipment which ratios N2/N1 are 50% - 70%, and is characterized by setting the electrode decussation width of face (W) of said comb mold polar zone as the range of 43lambda-58lambda to the wavelength lambda of a surface acoustic wave.

[Claim 2]

Surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 1 with which the pitch of the electrode finger with which the comb mold polar zone which adjoins a reflector among said comb mold polar zone, and said reflector adjoin each other in the part which adjoins each other mutually is characterized by being 0.46lambdar-0.54lambdar to electrode period lambdar of said reflector.

[Claim 3]

Surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by setting up the frequency fidt decided by the electrode period of said comb mold polar zone in =(fref/fidt)0.993-1.008 to the frequency fref decided by the electrode period of said reflector.

[Claim 4]

The 1st three or more surface acoustic wave filters which was formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on the piezo-electric substrate and which goes away odd pieces and has the mold polar zone, It has the 2nd surface acoustic wave filter with which the phases of an output signal differ about 180 degrees to an input signal. The terminal in the said 1st and 2nd surface acoustic wave filter which is one side, respectively is electrically connected to juxtaposition. Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 characterized by having balanced - unbalance conversion function by using as a balanced signal terminal the terminal which connected to the unbalance signal terminal and the serial the terminal which connected another side to the serial electrically and was connected to said juxtaposition thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 5]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 characterized by connecting the comb mold polar zone of [(k-1) /2] individual to an unbalance signal terminal, and connecting the comb mold polar zone of {[(k-1) /2]+1} individual to a balanced signal terminal, respectively when setting the number of comb mold polar zone to k thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 6]

In one surface acoustic wave filter formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on the piezo-electric substrate Have the 1st terminal with which the difference of the phase of an output signal becomes about 0 times to an input signal, and the 2nd terminal with which the difference of the phase of an output signal becomes about 180 degrees to an input signal, and the 1st terminal of the above, and the 2nd terminal by connecting with a serial mutually Surface

acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 characterized by having balanced - unbalance conversion function thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 7]

Two or more three comb mold polar zone is surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 characterized by being prepared in the vertical joint resonator mold filter which goes away and has the mold polar zone thru/or any 1 term of 6. [Claim 8]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 7 characterized by connecting electrically at least one surface acoustic wave resonator to the comb mold polar zone connected to a balanced signal terminal side at least at the serial.

[Claim 9]

The exciting frequency of standing wave resonance mode which has the peak of the intensity distribution of a surface acoustic wave for the exciting frequency in zero-order mode between f0 and the comb mold polar-zone-comb mold polar zone among the resonance modes in each comb mold polar zone is set to fN. When resonance frequency of a surface acoustic wave resonator is set to f1 and antiresonant frequency is set to f2, Surface acoustic wave equipment according to claim 7 characterized by connecting electrically at least one surface acoustic wave resonator to the terminal connected to the comb mold polar zone located in both ends at least at the serial, respectively so that it may become f1<f0<fN<f2. [Claim 10]

Surface acoustic wave equipment given in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 9 characterized by being set up so that the relation to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal may become.

[Claim 11]

The communication device characterized by having surface acoustic wave equipment of a publication in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 10.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the communication device which has the surface acoustic wave equipment used suitable for the filter of small radio communication equipments, such as a cellular phone, especially balanced - unbalance conversion function, and has the surface acoustic wave equipment and it from which an I/O impedance differs.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In recent years, the technical progress over the miniaturization of small radio communication equipments, such as a cellular phone, and lightweight-izing has a remarkable thing. As a means for realizing this, development of the components which compounded the function of plurality [miniaturization / reduction of each component parts and] from the first has also progressed.

[0003]

The demand to having balanced - unbalance conversion function and the function of the so-called balun against the background of such a situation to the

surface acoustic wave filter used for RF stage of a cellular phone is becoming strong, and the vertical joint resonator mold surface-wave filter which can respond balanced - unbalance signal transformation easily is becoming in use as a band pass filter of RF stage of a cellular phone.

[0004]

It connects with the mixer IC equipped with a balance or differential I/O (henceforth the balanced type mixer IC), and the vertical joint resonator mold surface wave filter equipped with this balanced - unbalance conversion function is used in many cases. Since reduction of the effect of a noise and stabilization of an output can be attained and improvement in a property of a cellular phone can be aimed at when this balanced type mixer IC is used, it came to be used mostly in recent years.

[0005]

In many cases, the impedance of this balanced type mixer IC has the surface acoustic wave filter as expensive as 100ohms - about 200ohms used for RF stage to usually having the impedance of 50 ohms. Especially, since the old mainstream was 200ohms, the property that an input impedance differs from an output impedance about 4 times was demanded of it by the vertical joint resonator mold surface wave filter used together with the balanced type mixer IC. [0006]

In order to acquire the property that an input impedance differs from an output impedance about 4 times mutually, as shown in drawing 28 R> 8, the configuration currently indicated by JP,2001-267885,A is used widely. In each surface acoustic elements 101 and 102 of a vertical joint resonator mold, one side of a terminal is connected to juxtaposition and, as for the configuration of drawing 28, one side is electrically connected to the serial.

[0007]

A point different mutually between a surface acoustic element 101 and a surface acoustic element 102 is that the comb mold polar zone (it is hereafter described as IDT) 103 and IDT108 are mutually reversed in respect of a phase. Thereby,

the phases of the signal outputted from a terminal 114 and a terminal 115 differ about 180 degrees, and are changed into the balanced signal with which the unbalance signal inputted from a terminal 113 is outputted from a terminal 114 and a terminal 115.

[8000]

Moreover, the frequency characteristics and the impedance characteristic in a configuration of drawing 28 are shown in drawing 29 , drawing 30 (a), and (b), respectively. The property of drawing 29 was designed as a filter for EGSM (Enhanced Global System for Mobile communications) transmission, and a frequency range required for a passband is 880MHz - 915MHz. The f= 880MHz point is plotted to drawing 30 R> 0 (a) and (b), using X and the f= 915MHz point as Y.

[0009]

When it designs with the configuration of drawing 1 so that drawing 30 (a) and (b) may show, an unbalance side (S11), to 50 ohms, as for the terminal impedance of 200 ohms of balancing side (S22), adjustment can be taken mostly, and, as for the impedance in a passband, the property that the impedance by the side of a balanced signal will be about 4 times the impedance by the side of an unbalance signal is acquired.

[0010]

On the other hand, although it mentions above, by the balanced type mixer IC, an impedance may be near 100ohm and the property that the impedance by the side of an unbalance signal terminal differs from the impedance by the side of a balanced signal terminal about 2 times may be required also of a vertical joint resonator mold surface wave filter according to it.

[0011]

A filter corresponding to unbalance-balance I/O like drawing 31 was constituted from a Japan patent No. 3224202 official report, and the solution is shown. If the configuration of drawing 31 is explained, it will have composition which carried out cascade connection of each surface acoustic elements 201 and 202 of two

vertical joint resonator molds to IDT204 in IDT209, IDT205, and IDT210, respectively, and the signal which a terminal 213 is an unbalance signal terminal and was inputted from the terminal 213 will be outputted to each balanced signal terminals 214 and 215 as a signal with which phases differ about 180 degrees in IDT208, respectively.

[0012]

In the Japan patent No. 3224202 official report, it is changing mutually the decussation width of face W of each surface acoustic elements 201 and 202 with the configuration of drawing 31, and even when the impedance by the side of an unbalance signal terminal differs from the impedance by the side of a balanced signal terminal, it is supposed that a desired property can be acquired.

[0013]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

However, the property of being satisfied with the configuration of drawing 31 of a demand in recent years called a broadband, low loss, and high unbalance cannot be acquired. When one carries out cascade connection of each two surface acoustic elements 201 and 202, an insertion loss serves as a value for two elements with a natural thing. In order to change decussation [the 2nd step of] width of face with the 1st step moreover, the mismatching in stage Mabe occurs and an insertion loss becomes large further.

[0014]

The frequency characteristics in one surface acoustic element are used for reference, the two surface acoustic element is used for drawing 32, and the frequency characteristics at the time of carrying out cascade connection are shown in drawing 33. wiring [in the configuration of drawing 31, one has composition which outputs the signal with which phases differ 180 degrees to the balanced signal terminal 214 and a terminal 215 in IDT208, but] on an IDT electrode or a substrate — unsymmetrical — not constituting — since it does not obtain but the amplitude and phase unbalance of an output signal are influenced, unbalance gets worse compared with the configuration of drawing 28.

[0015]

From the above thing, the configuration of drawing 31 is unsuitable for the filter corresponding to unbalance-balance I/O with high low loss and demand level of balancing, and the configuration of drawing 28 is used chiefly.

[0016]

Below, in the configuration of drawing 28, an input side and the balanced signal terminals 114 and 115 are explained for the unbalance signal terminal 113 as an output side. When the impedance of the input/output terminal of surface acoustic elements 101 and 102 is set to Ri and Ro with the configuration of drawing 28, since, as for the impedance by the side of an unbalance signal terminal, the terminal of the input side of surface acoustic elements 101 and 102 is electrically connected to juxtaposition, since the terminal of the output side of surface acoustic elements 101 and 102 is electrically connected to a serial, the impedance by the side of Ri/2 and a balanced signal terminal serves as 2Ro. [0017]

Usually, when surface acoustic elements 101 and 102 are designed in three IDT(s), since the impedance of I/O becomes a near value, Ri**Ro is realized. Therefore, in order to constitute the unbalance-balance I/O filter with which the impedances by the side of a balanced signal terminal which was mentioned above differ about 4 times to the impedance by the side of unbalance, it becomes $4xRI/2^{**}2Ro$, i.e., Ri**Ro, and the design is easy.

[0018]

On the other hand, in order to constitute the unbalance-balance conversion function in which the impedances by the side of a balanced signal terminal differ about 2 times to the impedance by the side of an unbalance signal terminal, it is necessary to design the surface acoustic elements 101 and 102 which become 2xRi/2**2Ro, i.e., 2 Ri**Ro, and it can be said that a design top is difficult. [0019]

The surface acoustic wave equipment which has the unbalance-balance conversion function in which the impedances by the side of a balanced signal

terminal differ about 4 times to the impedance by the side of an unbalance signal terminal in the surface acoustic element used as Ri**Ro in one of the conventional approaches is constituted. An inductance component is added to juxtaposition and a capacitance component is further added to a serial at a balanced signal terminal side (or to juxtaposition, a capacitance component). The method of taking adjustment so that the relation of the impedance of an unbalance-balance signal terminal may be differed about 2 times by adding a matching component for an inductance component to juxtaposition out of surface acoustic wave equipments, such as addition, has also been used.

The measuring circuit which added [the frequency characteristics when taking adjustment so that the relation of the impedance of an unbalance-balance signal terminal may be differed about 2 times in the property of drawing 30] the external component for drawing 34 and an impedance characteristic (the range of 880MHz - 915MHz) to drawing 35 (a) and (b) is shown in drawing 36 . In addition, drawing 3434 , drawing 35 (a), and (b) also showed the property when you have no external component because of a comparison. Although it was possible to have made the relation of the impedance of an unbalance-balance signal terminal differ about 2 times by this approach as shown in drawing 3434 , drawing 35 (a), and (b), there was a problem of becoming the evil of the miniaturization accompanying the increment in the component part by addition of an external component and it.

[0021]

Such a problem arises similarly, not only when making the relation of the impedance of an unbalance-balance signal terminal differ about 2 times, but when making the relation of the impedance of an unbalance-balance signal terminal differ about 3 times.

[0022]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In the surface acoustic wave equipment equipped with two or more IDT(s) so that

it might have balanced - unbalance conversion function in order that the surface acoustic wave equipment of this invention might cancel the above-mentioned technical problem When it considers as the electrode **** number N2 of IDT by which the electrode **** number of IDT connected to the balanced signal terminal side was connected to the N1 and unbalance signal terminal side, Ratios N2/N1 are 50 - 70%, and it is considering as the description that said electrode decussation width of face (W) of IDT is set as the range of 43lambda-58lambda to the wavelength lambda of a surface acoustic wave.

[0023]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, by the above-mentioned setup, addition of a new external component etc. is excluded and relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal is made to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 by the simple configuration.

[0024]

It is desirable that the pitch of the electrode finger with which IDT which adjoins a reflector among said IDT(s), and said reflector adjoin each other with the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment in the part which adjoins each other mutually is 0.46lambdar-0.54lambdar to electrode period lambdar of said reflector.

[0025]

In the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, the frequency fidt decided by said electrode period of IDT may be set up in =(fref/fidt)0.993-1.008 to the frequency fref decided by the electrode period of said reflector. [0026]

The 1st surface acoustic wave filter which has three or more IDT(s) [odd] formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave on the piezo-electric substrate with the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, It has the 2nd surface acoustic wave filter with which the phases of an output signal differ about 180 degrees to an input signal. You may have balanced - unbalance conversion function by using as a balanced signal terminal the

terminal which connected to the unbalance signal terminal and the serial the terminal which connected electrically to juxtaposition the terminal in the said 1st and 2nd surface acoustic wave filter which is one side, respectively, connected another side to the serial electrically, and was connected to said juxtaposition. [0027]

In the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, when setting the number of IDT(s) to k, IDT of [(k-1) /2] individual may be connected to an unbalance signal terminal, and IDT of {[(k-1) /2]+1} individual may be connected to the balanced signal terminal, respectively.

[0028]

In one surface acoustic wave filter formed along the propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave with the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment on the piezo-electric substrate It may have the 1st terminal with which the difference of the phase of an output signal becomes about 0 times to an input signal, and the 2nd terminal with which the difference of the phase of an output signal becomes about 180 degrees to an input signal, and you may have balanced - unbalance conversion function by connecting the 1st terminal of the above, and the 2nd terminal of each other to a serial.

[0029]

In the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, two or more IDT(s) may be prepared in the vertical joint resonator mold filter which has three IDT(s). [0030]

With the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, at least one surface acoustic wave resonator may be electrically connected to IDT connected to a balanced signal terminal side at least at the serial.

[0031]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, since the magnitude of attenuation outside a passband can be further enlarged by having connected electrically at least one surface acoustic wave resonator to IDT connected to a balanced signal terminal side at least at the serial, a filter shape can be improved.

[0032]

The inside of resonance mode [in / on the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment and / each IDT], When the exciting frequency of standing wave resonance mode which has the peak of the intensity distribution of a surface acoustic wave for the exciting frequency in zero-order mode between f0 and IDT-IDT was set to fN, resonance frequency of a surface acoustic wave resonator is set to f1 and antiresonant frequency is set to f2, You may connect with the serial electrically so that at least one surface acoustic wave resonator may turn into a terminal connected to IDT located in both ends at least with f1<f0<fN<f2, respectively.

[0033]

It is desirable to be set up with the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment, so that the relation to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal may become. [0034]

The communication device of this invention is characterized by having surface acoustic wave equipment given in above any they are, in order to cancel the aforementioned technical problem.

[0035]

According to the above-mentioned configuration, the used surface acoustic wave equipment has the property as for which could be equipped with the balanced type-unbalance conversion function with the filtering function, and relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal was moreover made to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 and which was excellent in the magnitude of attenuation outside a passband. Therefore, the communication device of this invention which has the above-mentioned surface acoustic wave equipment can be improving the transmission characteristic.

[0036]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The communication device equipped with the surface acoustic wave equipment

of each gestalt of operation and it concerning this invention is explained to drawing 1 thru/or drawing 27 R> 7, and a list below based on drawing 37 thru/or drawing 42.

[0037]

The terminal impedance by the side of the unbalance signal terminal 313 is [the terminal impedance by the side of 50 ohms, each balanced signal terminal 314, and 315] 100 ohms, and the first gestalt of the operation in the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning this invention is designed as a filter for EGSM transmission of a configuration of that the impedance of an unbalance-balance signal terminal becomes twice [about], as shown in drawing 1 . In addition, a frequency range required for the passband of the filter for EGSM transmission is 880MHz - 915MHz, and center frequency is 897.5MHz.

[0038]

the first gestalt of operation -- 40 **5-degreeYcutX propagation LiTaO3 from -the surface acoustic wave filter is formed with aluminum electrode on the
becoming piezo-electric substrate 300. if the configuration of the first gestalt of
operation is explained to a detail -- right and left (IDT303 is inserted along the
propagation direction of a surface acoustic wave -- as) of IDT303 -- every -- IDT
304 and 305 is arranged, and the vertical joint resonator mold surface acoustic
element 301 in which each reflectors 306 and 307 were formed is formed so that
these IDT(s) 304, 303, and 305 may be further put from right and left.

[0039]

Similarly, the vertical joint resonator mold surface acoustic element 302 in which reflectors 311 and 312 were formed is formed so that the phase relation of an output signal may differ 180 degrees to a surface acoustic element 301, so that each IDT 309 and 310 may be arranged at right and left of IDT308 and these IDT(s) 309, 308, and 310 may be put.

[0040]

Here, IDT 303, 304, 305, 308, 309, and 310 is smaller than the part of everything [pitch / of the electrode finger of a part] but IDT in part (** pitch electrode finger).

Incidentally, by drawing 1, in order to make drawing brief, the number of an electrode finger is shown few. An unbalance signal terminal, a terminal 314, and the terminal 315 of a terminal 313 are balanced signal terminals.

Next, when wavelength decided by the pitch of W [mum] and IDT in the decussation width of face of each surface acoustic elements 301 and 302 is set to lambdal [mum] in the configuration of drawing 1, When the electrode finger total of IDT 304, 305, 309, and 310 by which wavelength ratio W/lambdal of decussation width of face and the electrode finger total of IDT 303 and 308 connected to the unbalance signal terminal 313 were connected to N1 and the balanced signal terminals 314 and 315 is set to N2, The ratio of the electrode finger connected to the unbalance signal terminal 313 and each balanced signal terminals 314 and 315 is set to N2/N1 [%] (it considers as an electrode characteristic ratio hereafter).

[0042]

Drawing 2 and drawing 3 set the X-axis as decussation width-of-face W/lambda I, and VSWR (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio) when seeing by the dependency and two or more electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 of fractional band width is shown, respectively. In the case of the filter for EGSM transmission, consideration of a temperature-change margin and a manufacture tolerance margin needs the bandwidth of 44MHz to need pass band width being 35MHz. That is, as for fractional band width, it is desirable that they are 44MHz / 892.5MHz = 4.9% or more.

[0043]

Moreover, as for the impedance in a passband, it is desirable that it is close to a terminal impedance as much as possible. It is the characteristic impedance of ZL and surface acoustic wave equipment about a terminal impedance Z0 If it carries out, it will be expressed with reflection coefficient gamma=(ZL-Z0)/(ZL+Z0), and VSWR will become (1+|gamma|)/(1-|gamma|). Therefore, VSWR was used as an index of the gap from the terminal impedance of surface acoustic wave

equipment. Even if it considers VSWR from the demand level from a commercial scene, it needs to be set to at most 2.0 (2.0 or less [that is,]).

[0044]

In drawing 2, the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 are above 50%, or the time of the decussation width of face W being more than 43lambdal at 50% fills 4.9% or more of fractional band width called for. Here, the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 can draw that more than 43lambdal is desirable by the decussation width of face W 50% or more.

[0045]

Next, in drawing 3 , since the above-mentioned decussation width of face W calls it more than 43lambdal preferably [since the above-mentioned electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 call it 50% or more to fill less than / VSWR=2 / which is called for / below 58lambdal] as for decussation width of face, by the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1, it turns out that 70% or less is desirable.

[0046]

Therefore, as for the fractional band width demanded filling 4.9% or more, and VSWR filling two or less, the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 of 50% or more, 70% or less, and decussation width of face are more than 43lambdal at the time below 58lambdal.

[0047]

Next, the X-axis is set as the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1, and VSWR when seeing at intervals of two or more IDT-reflectors [I-R gap (lambdar)] and the dependency of fractional band width are shown in drawing 4 and drawing 5. At this time, decussation width-of-face W/lambda I is fixed to 50.5lambdal. When drawing 4 is seen, the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 are at the time below IDT-reflector spacing 0.54lambdar, when wavelength it is decided in the pitch of a reflector that it will be that VSWR becomes 2.0 or less in 70% or less of range 50% or more is set to lambdar [mum]. Moreover, when drawing 5 is observed, it is that fractional band width becomes 4.9% or more at the time more than IDT-reflector spacing 0.46lambdar.

[0048]

From the above thing, the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 can say that it is desirable that it is below 0.54lambdar more than 0.46lambdar as for IDT-reflector spacing in 50% or more and 70% or less of range.

[0049]

Moreover, when the frequency decided by the acoustic velocity of fref and IDT and the pitch in the frequency decided by the acoustic velocity of a reflector and the pitch is set to fidt, the ratio (henceforth a frequency ratio) of the frequency of a reflector to the frequency of IDT is made into fref/fidt. The X-axis is set as IDT-reflector spacing at drawing 6 and drawing 7 B, and it is shown in VSWR when seeing by two or more frequency-ratio fref/fidt, and the dependency of fractional band width, respectively. At this time, decussation width-of-face W/lambda I is fixing 50.5lambdal and the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 to about 60%.

In order for VSWR to tend to become large and for IDT-reflector spacing to satisfy 2.0 or less VSWR in the range below 0.54lambdar more than 0.46lambdar as IDT-reflector spacing becomes large if drawing 6 is observed, it can be said that it is desirable that it is 0.993 or more and 1.008 or less as for frequency-ratio fref/fidt.

[0051]

Next, when drawing 7 is observed, fractional band width is in the inclination to change to parabolic [convex], to IDT-reflector spacing. Since IDT-reflector spacing is in the field except [its] where frequency-ratio fref/fidt is most stabilized [in / more than 0.46lambdar / the range below 0.54lambdar] in the 0.993 or more and 1.003 or less range, and inclination is large, change of the property over IDT-reflector spacing becomes unstable greatly. It can be said that it is more desirable than the above thing that it is 0.993 or more and 1.003 or less range as for frequency-ratio fref/fidt.

[0052]

An impedance characteristic is shown in drawing 9 (a) and drawing 9 (b), and a

reflection property (VSWR) is shown for the frequency characteristics when designing with the configuration of the first gestalt of this operation using the above-mentioned parameter of the optimal within the limits in drawing 8 at drawing 10, respectively. In addition, an unbalance terminal side is [a balanced 50 ohm and terminal side] 100ohms, and the normalized impedance at this time has relation of 1:2.

[0053]

Moreover, the detailed design of each surface acoustic elements 301 and 302 of a vertical joint resonator mold when the property of drawing 8 thru/or drawing 10 is acquired is shown below. In addition, wavelength of lambdal and a reflector is set to lambdaR for the wavelength decided by the pitch of lambdai and other electrode fingers, respectively in the wavelength decided by below in the pitch of a ** pitch electrode finger, respectively.

- Decussation width of face of W:228 micrometers (51lambdal)
- IDT number (order of 304, 303, and 305): -- (4)2929(4) / (3)35(3) (the same of the inside of a parenthesis is said also of the number of a ** pitch electrode finger, and 309, 308 and 310)
- 1:132 numbers N of the electrode finger connected to the balanced signal terminal
- 2:82 numbers N of the electrode finger connected to the unbalance signal terminal side (1= 62.1% of N2/N)
- 2:82 numbers N of the electrode finger connected to the unbalance signal terminal side (1= 62.1% of N2/N)
- Reflector number: 90
- Reflector frequency fref/(IDT frequency fidt):0.998
- IDT-reflector spacing: 0.50lambdaR

When the f= 880MHz point was plotted to the impedance characteristic which sets to Y and is shown in drawing 9 (a) and drawing 9 (b), as for the impedance of a passband, S11 lowered X and the f= 915MHz point for it a little from 50ohms by 43ohm-46ohm, and adjustment can be but taken mostly in normalized

impedance. Moreover, although S22 is the appearance from which the impedance of a X-Y point shifted more highly a little to the point having consistency, it can be said to be have taken adjustment in normalized impedance mostly. By this, the relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal will be set to about 1:2.

[0054]

Moreover, in the structure of drawing 1, an impedance characteristic is shown in drawing 38 (a) and drawing 38 (b), and a reflection property (VSWR) is shown for frequency characteristics when a balanced 50-ohm and signal terminal side sets normalized impedance to 150 ohms and an unbalance signal terminal side considers it as the relation of 1:3 on the conditions from which the property of drawing 8 thru/or drawing 10 was acquired in drawing 37 at drawing 39, respectively.

[0055]

Although the impedance of a X-Y point is shifted a little lowness to the point having consistency if its attention is paid to the impedance of S22, VSWR is settled less than in 2.0 and has taken adjustment by normalized impedance mostly. If this designs using the above mentioned parameter of the optimal within the limits, it can also be said that it is possible to set relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3. [0056]

The detailed design of each surface acoustic elements 301 and 302 at this time is shown below. In addition, wavelength of lambdal and a reflector is set to lambdaR for the wavelength decided by the pitch of lambdai and other electrode fingers, respectively in the wavelength decided by below in the pitch of a ** pitch electrode finger, respectively.

- Decussation width of face of W:228 micrometers (51lambdal)
- IDT number (order of 304, 303, and 305): -- (4)2929(4) / (3)35(3) (the same of the inside of a parenthesis is said also of the number of a ** pitch electrode finger, and 309, 308 and 310)

- 1:132 numbers N of the electrode finger connected to the balanced signal terminal
- 2:82 numbers N of the electrode finger connected to the unbalance signal terminal side (1= 62.1% of N2/N)
- Reflector number: 90
- Reflector frequency fref/(IDT frequency fidt):0.998
- IDT-reflector spacing: 0.50lambdaR

thus, in order to acquire the property that the relation to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal becomes When the number of IDT is made into n pieces, connect each to juxtaposition electrically in /2 piece IDT in the 1st and 2nd surface acoustic element (n-1), and it considers as an unbalance signal terminal. A configuration like drawing 1 which used as the balanced signal terminal the terminal which connected to the serial electrically at IDT of {[(n-1)/2]+1} individual, and was connected to the serial the logarithm of the I/O IDT in one surface acoustic element — it can be said that it is more desirable from the ability to maintain at a near condition by the case where relation is the usual design.

[0057]

In addition, although the example of the vertical joint resonator mold which used three IDT(s) as a surface acoustic element was given above, as shown in drawing 11, the surface acoustic element of the vertical joint resonator mold using five IDT(s) may be used, respectively. Moreover, although two surface acoustic elements are used with the first gestalt of operation, the same thing can be said also in the surface acoustic element which has balanced - unbalance conversion function with one surface acoustic wave filter like drawing 23 or drawing 24.

[0058]

In the surface acoustic wave equipment which has balanced - unbalance conversion function with the first gestalt of operation as explained above When it considers as the electrode **** number N2 of IDT by which the electrode ****

number of IDT connected to the balanced signal terminal side was connected to the N1 and unbalance signal terminal side, Still more desirably with ratios N2/N1 being 50% - 70%, and said electrode decussation width of face (W) of IDT constituting in the range of 43lambda-58lambda to the wavelength lambda of a surface acoustic wave IDT-reflector spacing is below 0.54lambdar or that frequency-ratio fref/fidt constitutes in the 0.993 or more and 1.003 or less range more than 0.46lambdar. The surface acoustic wave equipment with which the relation to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal becomes is obtained.

[0059]

Below, the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning the second gestalt of operation is explained. With the second gestalt of operation, about the member which has the same function as the first gestalt of operation shown in drawing 1, as shown in drawing 12, the same member number was given and those explanation was omitted.

[0060]

In the configuration of the second gestalt of operation, as shown in drawing 12, the surface acoustic wave resonator 431 is connected to the serial in [428] that IDT304 and IDT305 in a surface acoustic element 301 are connected to juxtaposition.

[0061]

Similarly, the surface acoustic wave resonator 432 is connected to the serial at the point 429 also about the surface acoustic element 302. It is formed by arranging reflectors 434 (437) and 435 (438) so that the surface acoustic wave resonator 431 (432) may arrange IDT433 (436) in accordance with a propagation path and this IDT may be put. In addition, the detailed design of the surface acoustic wave resonators 431 and 432 is as follows when wavelength decided by the pitch of lambdati and a reflector in the wavelength decided by the pitch of IDT of a surface acoustic wave resonator, respectively is set to lambdatr, respectively.

- Decussation width of face: 100 micrometers

- IDT number : 161

- Reflector number : ten

- IDT-reflector spacing: 0.50lambdatr

- IDTduty:0.70

- Reflector duty:0.70

IDT frequency fti/(reflector frequency ftr) =1.0

An impedance characteristic is shown in drawing 14 (a) and drawing 14 (b), and a reflection property (VSWR) is shown for the frequency characteristics in the configuration of the second gestalt of operation in drawing 13 at drawing 15, respectively. In addition, an unbalance terminal side is [a balanced 50 ohm and terminal side] 100ohms, and the normalized impedance at this time has relation of 1:2. When the f= 880MHz point is plotted to an impedance characteristic, using X and the f= 915MHz point as Y, as it is shown in drawing 14 (a), drawing 14 (b), and drawing 15, the impedance of a passband can be said to be that S11 and S22 have taken adjustment in normalized impedance. By this, the relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal will be set to about 1:2.

[0062]

Moreover, in the structure of drawing 12, an impedance characteristic is shown in drawing 41 (a) and drawing 41 (b), and a reflection property (VSWR) is shown for frequency characteristics when a balanced 50-ohm and signal terminal side sets normalized impedance to 150 ohms and an unbalance signal terminal side considers it as the relation of 1:3 on the conditions from which the property of drawing 13 thru/or drawing 15 was acquired in drawing 40 at drawing 42, respectively.

[0063]

As shown in drawing 40 thru/or drawing 42, even when normalized impedance by the side of a balanced signal terminal is set to 150 ohms, S11 and S22 have taken adjustment comparatively. If this designs with the configuration of the second gestalt of this operation, it can also be said that it is possible to set

relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3.

[0064]

The detailed design of each surface acoustic wave resonators 431 and 432 at this time is as follows when wavelength decided by the pitch of lambdati and a reflector in the wavelength decided by the pitch of IDT of a surface acoustic wave resonator, respectively is set to lambdatr, respectively.

- Decussation width of face: 100 micrometers

- IDT number : 161
- Reflector number : ten

- IDT-reflector spacing: 0.50lambdatr

- IDTduty:0.70

- Reflector duty:0.70

- IDT frequency fti/(reflector frequency ftr) =1.0

Next, why the effectiveness of the second gestalt of operation was acquired is explained. First, the frequency-impedance characteristic of the surface acoustic wave resonators 431 and 432 is shown in drawing 16. In drawing 16, if the point which becomes resonance frequency f1 and the maximum about the frequency from which an impedance becomes the minimum is carried out antiresonant frequency f2, each surface acoustic wave resonators 431 and 432 serve as f1=895.5MHz and f2=928.5MHz. When a surface acoustic wave resonator is added to a serial, it works to inductivity and the impedance of the added side commits the frequency domain from resonance frequency f1 to antiresonant frequency f2 to capacitive in the other field.

[0065]

Moreover, in the surface acoustic element of the vertical joint resonator mold of 3IDT molds like the gestalt of this operation, in order to form a passband, as shown in drawing 17 and drawing 18, three resonance modes are used. Drawing 17 R> 7 is the frequency characteristics which removed and measured the impedance intentionally in order to make intelligible resonance mode of the

property only in the surface acoustic element 301 and surface acoustic element 402 in a configuration of the second gestalt of operation. Moreover, the intensity distribution of each active current are shown in drawing 18. [0066]

The response with the lowest frequency which hits at an A point is resonance mode which is called the secondary mode and has two knots in active current distribution. The response of the center of a band which hits at a B point is the mode which is called zero-order mode and does not have a knot in active current intensity distribution. The response with the highest frequency of C point is standing wave resonance mode (it considers as the mode by the side of a high region hereafter) which has the peak of the intensity distribution of a surface acoustic wave in the IDT-IDT spacing section.

[0067]

In the case of the second gestalt of operation, a secondary mode frequency is [the mode by the side of 901MHz and a high region of 876MHz and a zero-order mode frequency] 922.5MHz. That is, the mode by the side of the zero-order mode frequency of a surface acoustic element 401 and a surface acoustic element 402 and a high region will be located between the resonance frequency f1 of the surface acoustic wave resonators 431 and 432, and antiresonant frequency f2.

[0068]

Here, with the configuration of the second gestalt of operation, from the condition of only each surface acoustic elements 401 and 402, change of the impedance characteristic when adding the surface acoustic wave resonators 431 and 432 is divided into a frequency region, and is seen. Drawing 19 (a) and drawing 19 (b) show change of an impedance whose drawing 20 (a) and drawing 20 (b) last change of the impedance characteristic which lasts to 895.5MHz (resonance frequency f1) from 880MHz from 895.5MHz (resonance frequency f1) to 928.5MHz (antiresonant frequency f2).

In order that a surface acoustic wave resonator may work to capacitive if drawing 19 and drawing 20 are observed, and it applies to 880MHz - 895.5MHz by the side of passband low-pass, the impedance of S22 is shifted to capacitive. If it applies to 928.5MHz from 895.5MHz which hits a passband quantity region side, in order that a surface acoustic wave resonator may work to inductivity on the other hand, the impedance of S22 becomes the appearance which occurs on a real axis, and an adjustment condition becomes good. that is, the thing inserted in the frequency band covered over zero-order [for forming a passband quantity region side], and high region mode so that a surface acoustic wave resonator may work to inductivity — the relation of the impedance of I/O — about 1:2 thru/or 1:3 — becoming — and the outside of a passband — setting — high — a property [*****] can be acquired.

[0070]

Although it connects, respectively and each surface acoustic wave resonators 431 and 432 are constituted from a gestalt of this operation only in the balanced signal terminal side, two or more surface acoustic wave resonators may be connected to both by the side of a balanced signal and an unbalance signal every again. Another example in the gestalt of this operation is shown in drawing 21 and drawing 22, respectively.

[0071]

Moreover, although two surface acoustic wave filters are used with the second gestalt of operation, the same thing can be said also in the surface acoustic element which has balanced - unbalance conversion function with one surface acoustic wave filter like drawing 25 and drawing 26.

[0072]

In the surface acoustic wave equipment which has balanced - unbalance conversion function with the second gestalt of operation as explained above When it considers as the electrode **** number N2 of IDT by which the electrode **** number of IDT connected to the balanced signal terminal side was connected to the N1 and unbalance signal terminal side, With ratios N2/N1 being

50 - 70%, and said electrode decussation width of face (W) of IDT constituting in the range of 43lambdal - 58lambdal to wavelength lambdal of a surface acoustic wave Still more desirably IDT-reflector spacing more than 0.46lambdar Below 0.54lambdar By or the thing for which at least one surface acoustic wave resonator will be electrically connected to IDT connected to the balanced side edge child at a serial if frequency-ratio fref/fidt constitutes in the or more 0.993 1.003 or less range and there is [little] The surface acoustic wave equipment of the property which the relation to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal became, and was excellent in the magnitude of attenuation outside a passband is obtained. [0073]

Next, the communication device carrying the surface acoustic wave equipment of a publication is explained to each gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation based on drawing 27 . As a receiver side (Rx side) which receives, the above-mentioned communication device 600 is equipped with an antenna 601, the antenna common section / RFTop filter 602, amplifier 603, Rx interstage filter 604, a mixer 605, the 1stlF filter 606, a mixer 607, the 2ndlF filter 608, the 1st+2nd local synthesizer 611, TCXO (temperature compensated crystal oscillator (temperature-compensated crystal oscillator))612, a divider 613, and the local filter 614, and is constituted.

[0074]

As double lines showed, in order to secure balance nature from Rx interstage filter 604 to drawing 27 to a mixer 605, transmitting by each balanced signal is desirable.

[0075]

Moreover, as a transceiver side (Tx side) which transmits, it has the TxIF filter 621, a mixer 622, Tx interstage filter 623, amplifier 624, a coupler 625, an isolator 626, and APC (automatic power control)627 (APC), and the above-mentioned communication device 600 is constituted while sharing the above-mentioned antenna 601, and the above-mentioned above-mentioned antenna common

section / RFTop filter 602.

[0076]

And surface acoustic wave equipment given in the gestalt of this operation mentioned above can use for the above-mentioned Rx interstage filter 604, the 1stIF filter 606, the TxIF filter 621, and Tx interstage filter 623 suitably. [0077]

The surface acoustic wave equipment concerning this invention has the property as for which could be equipped with the balanced type-unbalance conversion function with the filtering function, and relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal was moreover made to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 and which was excellent in the magnitude of attenuation outside a passband. Therefore, the communication device of this invention which has the abovementioned surface acoustic wave equipment can be improving the transmission characteristic.

[0078]

[Effect of the Invention]

When the surface acoustic wave equipment of this invention is made into the electrode **** number N2 of IDT by which the electrode **** number of IDT connected to the balanced signal terminal side was connected as mentioned above to the N1 and unbalance signal terminal side, With ratios N2/N1 being 50 - 70%, and said electrode decussation width of face (W) of IDT constituting in the range of 43lambda-58lambda to the wavelength lambda of a surface acoustic wave IDT-reflector spacing is that below 0.54lambdar or frequency-ratio fref/fidt constitutes in the or more 0.993 1.003 or less range more than 0.46lambdar still more desirably. The surface acoustic wave equipment as for which relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal is made to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 is obtained.

[0079]

Furthermore, the surface acoustic wave equipment of the property as for which relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal

terminal was made to 1:2 thru/or 1:3 and which excelled [connect / one surface acoustic wave resonator / if few / to IDT connected to the balanced side edge child / at a serial / electrically] in the magnitude of attenuation out of band is obtained.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment in the first gestalt of operation concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the dependency of the fractional band width when setting the X-axis as decussation width-of-face W/lambda I with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or more electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the dependency of VSWR when setting the X-axis as decussation width-of-face W/lambda I with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or more electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows the dependency of VSWR when setting the X-axis as the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing at intervals of two or more IDT-reflectors.

[Drawing 5] It is the graph which shows the dependency of the fractional band width when setting the X-axis as the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing at intervals of two or more IDT-reflectors.

[Drawing 6] It is the graph which shows the dependency of VSWR when setting the X-axis as IDT-reflector spacing with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or more frequency-ratio fref/fidt.

[Drawing 7] It is the graph which shows the dependency of the fractional band width when setting the X-axis as IDT-reflector spacing with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or

more frequency-ratio fref/fidt.

[Drawing 8] It is the graph which shows the typical frequency characteristics in the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 9] It is the graph which shows the typical impedance characteristic in the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 10] It is the graph which shows the typical reflective (VSWR) property in the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 11] It is the outline block diagram showing the surface acoustic wave equipment of another modification in the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 12] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment in the second gestalt of operation concerning this invention. [Drawing 13] It is the graph which shows the typical frequency characteristics in the configuration of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 14] It is the graph which shows the typical impedance characteristic in the configuration of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 15] It is the graph which shows the typical reflective (VSWR) property in the configuration of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 16] It is the graph which shows the frequency-impedance characteristic of the surface acoustic wave resonator used for the surface acoustic wave equipment in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 17] It is the graph which shows each resonance mode of the surface acoustic element used for the surface acoustic wave equipment in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 18] It is the graph corresponding to the outline block diagram of IDT in (a) which shows active current distribution of each above-mentioned resonance mode, and shows each resonance mode which made (b) corresponding to [arrangement / of Above IDT].

[Drawing 19] It is the graph which shows each impedance characteristic (a 880MHz - 895.5MHz side, low-pass side) at the time of the configuration (nothing [resonator]) which excluded the resonator from the configuration (********) of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and the configuration of the second gestalt of operation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 20] It is the graph which shows each impedance characteristic (a 895.5MHz - 928.5MHz side, high region side) at the time of the configuration (nothing [resonator]) which excluded the resonator from the configuration (********) of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and the configuration of the second gestalt of operation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 21] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning another modification in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 22] It is the outline block diagram of another example to the pan in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 23] It is the outline block diagram of still more nearly another example of the first gestalt of said operation.

[Drawing 24] It is the outline block diagram of still more nearly another example of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 25] It is the outline block diagram of still more nearly another example of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 26] It is the outline block diagram of another example to the pan in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 27] It is the circuit block diagram of the communication device of this invention.

[Drawing 28] It is the conventional outline block diagram of the surface acoustic

wave equipment corresponding to unbalance-balance I/O.

[Drawing 29] It is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics in the above-mentioned former (example of the property that ON appearance KAIMPI dances differ about 4 times).

[Drawing 30] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic in the above-mentioned former (example of the property that ON appearance KAIMPI dances differ about 4 times), and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 200ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 31] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment with which the impedances of I/O of everything but the former differ. [Drawing 32] It is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics at the time only of one surface acoustic wave filter among the configurations of abovementioned drawing 31.

[Drawing 33] It is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics in the configuration of above-mentioned drawing 31.

[Drawing 34] It is the graph which shows the conventional surface acoustic wave equipment (example of the property that I/O impedances differ about 2 times) of further others, and the frequency characteristics at the time of external component addition.

[Drawing 35] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic at the time of the above-mentioned former (example of the property that I/O impedances differ about 2 times), and external component addition, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 36] In the above-mentioned former, it is a circuit diagram at the time of external component addition.

[Drawing 37] In the first gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3.

[Drawing 38] In the first gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the

impedance characteristic when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 150ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 39] In the first gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the reflection property (VSWR) when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3.

[Drawing 40] In the second gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3.

[Drawing 41] In the second gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3, and (a) is

[Drawing 42] In the second gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the reflection property (VSWR) when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3. [Description of Notations]

a time of normalized impedance being 150ohms for (b) when normalized

303, 304, 305, 308, 309, 310 IDT313 (comb mold polar zone) Unbalance signal terminal

314 314 Balanced signal terminal side

[Translation done.]

impedance is 50ohms.

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- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment in the first gestalt of operation concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the dependency of the fractional band width when setting the X-axis as decussation width-of-face W/lambda I with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or more electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the dependency of VSWR when setting the X-axis as decussation width-of-face W/lambda I with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or more electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows the dependency of VSWR when setting the X-axis as the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing at intervals of two or more IDT-reflectors.

[Drawing 5] It is the graph which shows the dependency of the fractional band width when setting the X-axis as the electrode characteristic ratios N2/N1 with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing at intervals of two or more IDT-reflectors.

[Drawing 6] It is the graph which shows the dependency of VSWR when setting the X-axis as IDT-reflector spacing with the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or more frequency-ratio fref/fidt.

[Drawing 7] It is the graph which shows the dependency of the fractional band width when setting the X-axis as IDT-reflector spacing with the configuration of

the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and seeing by two or more frequency-ratio fref/fidt.

[Drawing 8] It is the graph which shows the typical frequency characteristics in the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 9] It is the graph which shows the typical impedance characteristic in the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 10] It is the graph which shows the typical reflective (VSWR) property in the configuration of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 11] It is the outline block diagram showing the surface acoustic wave equipment of another modification in the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 12] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment in the second gestalt of operation concerning this invention. [Drawing 13] It is the graph which shows the typical frequency characteristics in the configuration of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 14] It is the graph which shows the typical impedance characteristic in the configuration of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 15] It is the graph which shows the typical reflective (VSWR) property in the configuration of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 16] It is the graph which shows the frequency-impedance characteristic of the surface acoustic wave resonator used for the surface acoustic wave equipment in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. [Drawing 17] It is the graph which shows each resonance mode of the surface acoustic element used for the surface acoustic wave equipment in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 18] It is the graph corresponding to the outline block diagram of IDT in

(a) which shows active current distribution of each above-mentioned resonance mode, and shows each resonance mode which made (b) corresponding to [arrangement / of Above IDT].

[Drawing 19] It is the graph which shows each impedance characteristic (a 880MHz - 895.5MHz side, low-pass side) at the time of the configuration (nothing [resonator]) which excluded the resonator from the configuration (********) of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and the configuration of the second gestalt of operation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 20] It is the graph which shows each impedance characteristic (a 895.5MHz - 928.5MHz side, high region side) at the time of the configuration (nothing [resonator]) which excluded the resonator from the configuration (*********) of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and the configuration of the second gestalt of operation, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms. [Drawing 21] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave

[Drawing 21] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment concerning another modification in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 22] It is the outline block diagram of another example to the pan in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 23] It is the outline block diagram of still more nearly another example of the first gestalt of said operation.

[Drawing 24] It is the outline block diagram of still more nearly another example of the first gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 25] It is the outline block diagram of still more nearly another example of the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 26] It is the outline block diagram of another example to the pan in the second gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[Drawing 27] It is the circuit block diagram of the communication device of this invention.

[Drawing 28] It is the conventional outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment corresponding to unbalance-balance I/O.

[Drawing 29] It is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics in the above-mentioned former (example of the property that ON appearance KAIMPI dances differ about 4 times).

[Drawing 30] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic in the above-mentioned former (example of the property that ON appearance KAIMPI dances differ about 4 times), and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 2000hms for (b) when normalized impedance is 500hms.

[Drawing 31] It is the outline block diagram of the surface acoustic wave equipment with which the impedances of I/O of everything but the former differ. [Drawing 32] It is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics at the time only of one surface acoustic wave filter among the configurations of abovementioned drawing 31.

[Drawing 33] It is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics in the configuration of above-mentioned drawing 31.

[Drawing 34] It is the graph which shows the conventional surface acoustic wave equipment (example of the property that I/O impedances differ about 2 times) of further others, and the frequency characteristics at the time of external component addition.

[Drawing 35] It is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic at the time of the above-mentioned former (example of the property that I/O impedances differ about 2 times), and external component addition, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 100ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 36] In the above-mentioned former, it is a circuit diagram at the time of external component addition.

[Drawing 37] In the first gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3.

[Drawing 38] In the first gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 150ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 39] In the first gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the reflection property (VSWR) when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3.

[Drawing 40] In the second gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the frequency characteristics when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3.

[Drawing 41] In the second gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the impedance characteristic when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3, and (a) is a time of normalized impedance being 150ohms for (b) when normalized impedance is 50ohms.

[Drawing 42] In the second gestalt of said operation, it is the graph which shows the reflection property (VSWR) when setting relation of the impedance of an unbalance signal terminal and a balanced signal terminal to about 1:3. [Description of Notations]

303, 304, 305, 308, 309, 310 IDT313 (comb mold polar zone) Unbalance signal terminal

314 314 Balanced signal terminal side

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

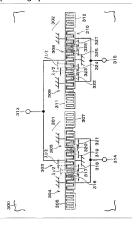
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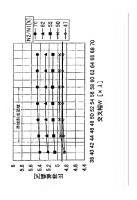
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

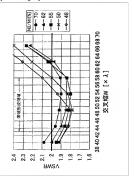
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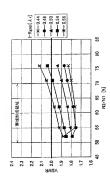
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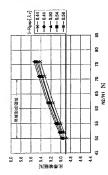




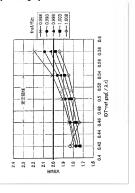
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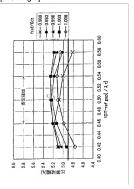
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]

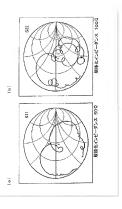


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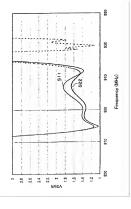


Freedrich (dB)) Freedrich (dB) Freedrich (dB

[Drawing 9]

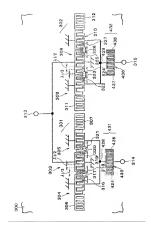


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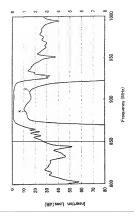


[Drawing 11]

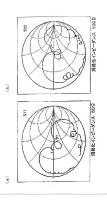
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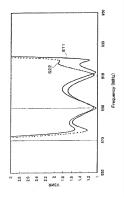
[Drawing 13]



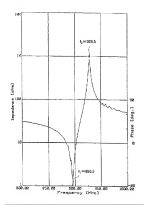
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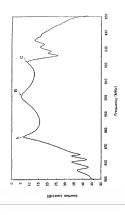
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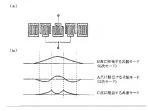
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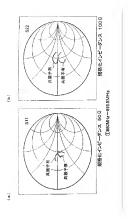
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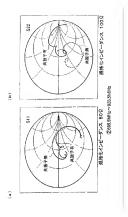
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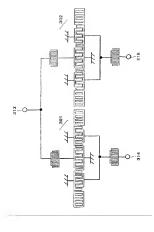
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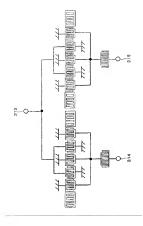
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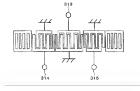
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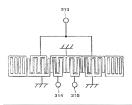
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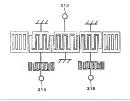
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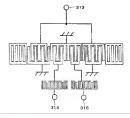
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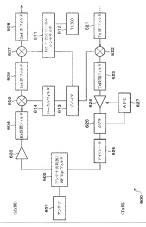
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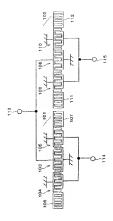
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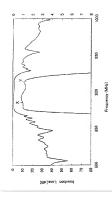
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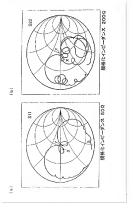
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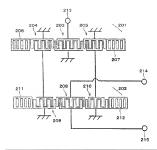
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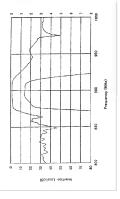
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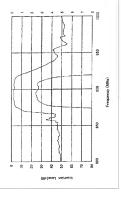
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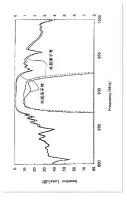
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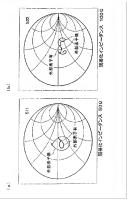
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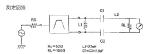
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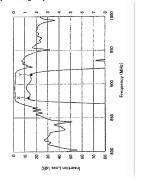
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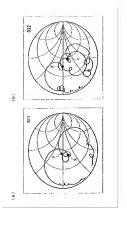
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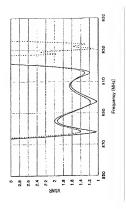
[Drawing 37]



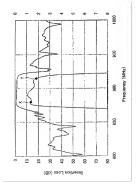
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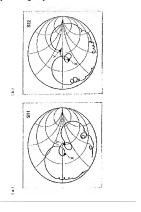
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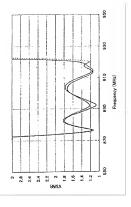
[Drawing 40]



[Drawing 41]



[Drawing 42]



[Translation done.]

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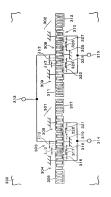
(54) 【発明の名称】弾性表面波装置及びそれを有する通信装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】挿入損失の劣化を抑制しながら、平衡一不平衡 変換が可能で、不平衡>平衡>の間のインパーダンスが 1:2ないし1:3に設定できて、簡素な構成の弾性表 面波装置及びせれを有する通信装置を提供する。

【解決手段】平衡-不平衡変換機能を有するように複数 のくし型電極部303、304、305、308、30 9、810を設ける。平衡信号端子814、814側に 接続されたくし型電極部304、305、309、31 0の電極指総本数をN1、不平衡信号端子313側に接 続されたくし型電極部303、308の電極指総本数N 2 とした場合、比率N 2 / N 1 を 5 0 ~ 7 0 %に設定す る。くし型電極部303、304、305、308、3 09、310の電極交叉幅(W)を弾件表面波の波長 λ に対して432~582の範囲に設定する。

【選択図】 図1



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

平衡 - 不平衡変換機能を有するように複数のくし型電極部を備えた弾性表面波装置において.

平衡信号端子側に接続されたくし型電極部の電極指線本数をN1、不平衡信号端子側に接続されたくし型電極部の電極指線本数N2とした場合、比率N2/N1が50%~70% であり、かつ前記くし型電極部の電極交叉幅(W)が弾性表面波の波長んに対して43ん ~58人の範囲に設定されているごとを特徴とする弾性表面波長置。

【請求項2】

【請求項3】

前記くし型電極部の電極周期により決まる周波数Fidtが、前記反射器の電極周期により決まる周波数FFeFに対して、(FFeF/Fidt)。998~1.008の範囲にて設定されていることを特徴とする請求項1又は2に記載の弾性表面波接置。

【請求項4】

【請求項5】

【請求項6】

圧電基根上に弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿って形成された1つの弾性表面波フィルタにおいて、入力信号に対し出力信号の位相の差が約0度となる第1の端子と、入力信号に対し出力信号の位相のをが約180度となる第2の端子とを有し、上記第1の端子と第2の端子とを互いに直列に接続することで、平衡一不平衡変換機能を有していることを特徴とする請求項1ないし3の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

【請求項7】

複数のくし型電極部は、3つのくし型電極部を有する機結合共振子型フィルタに設けられていることを特徴とする請求項1ないし6の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置。

【請求項8】

少なくとも平衡信号端子側に接続されるくし型電極部に、少なくとも一つの弾性表面波共 城子が電気的に直列に接続されているごとを特徴とする、請求項1ないしての何れか1項 に記載の弾性表面波接蓋。

【請求項9】

各くし型電極部における共振モードの内、0次モードの励振周波数を F0、及びくし型電極部 ーくし型電極部の間に弾性表面波の態度分布のピークをもつ定在波共振モードの励振周波数を F1、人工振周波数を F2としたと、 少なくとも両端に位置するくし型電極部に接続される 端子に、 それぞれ少なくとも ーつの弾性表面 波共振 子が、 F1 く F0 く F1 となるように、 電気的に 直列に接続されていることを特徴とする、 請求項7 に記載の弾性表面波装置。

【請求項10】

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不平衡信号 端子と平衡信号 端子のインピーダンスの関係が 1:2 ないし 1:3 となるよう に設定されていることを特徴とする、請求項 1 ないし 9 の何れか 1 項に記載の弾性表面波 装備。

【請求項11】

請求項1ないし10の何れか1項に記載の弾性表面波装置を有することを特徴とする通信装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、携帯電話等の小型無線通信装置のフィルタに好趣に使用される弾性表面波装置 、特に平衡-不平衡変換機能を有し、入出力インピーゲンスが異なる弾性表面波装置及び せれを有する通信装置に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

近年、携帯電話等の小型無線通信装置の小型化、軽量化に対する技術的進歩は目覚しいものがある。これを実現するための手段として、各構成部品の削減、小型化はもとより、複数の機能を複合した部品の開発も進んできた。

[00008]

このような状況を背景に、携帯電話のRF段に使用する弾性表面波フィルタに対して、平衡 - 不平衡変換機能、いわゆるパランの機能を構えることへの要求が強くなってきてあり、不断 - 不平衡信号変換を容別に対応する3 総給合共振子型表面波フィルタが、携帯電話のRF段のパンドパスフィルタとして主流になってきている。

[0004]

この平衡 - 不平衡変換機能を構えた縦結合共振子型表面波フィルタは、平衡ある1)は差動入出力を構えたミキサ I C (以下、平衡型ミキサ I C という) に接続されて用いられることが多い。この平衡型ミキサ I C を用いた場合、ノイズの影響の色減及び出力の安定化を図ることができ、携帯電話の特性向上を図ることができるため、近年、多く使われるようになった。

[0005]

この平衡型ミキサICのインピーダンスは、RF段に使用する弾性表面波フィルタが、通常50Ωのインピーゲンスを有するのに対し、多くの場合100Ω~200Ω程度と高い。中でも、これまでの主流は200Ωであったため、平衡型ミキサICと併用される縦結合共振子型表面波フィルタには、入力インピーダンスと出力インピーダンスが約4倍異なる特性を要求されていた。

[0006]

入力インピーゲンスと出力インピーゲンスとが互りに約4倍異なる特性を得るには、図2 8 に示すように、特別2001-267885号公板に開示されている構成が広く用いられている。図28の構成は、縦結合共振子型の各弾性表面波素子101、102か、端子の一方を電気的に並列に、一方を直列に接続されている。

[0007]

弾性表面波素チ101と弾性表面波素チ102との間にマ互いに異なる点は、くし型電極 部(以下、IDTと記す)103とIDT108とが、位相の点で互いに反転していることである。これにより、第チ114と端チ115とから出力される信号の位相は、ほぼ1 80度異なり、端チ113から入力される不平衡信号が端チ114と端チ115とから出 力される平衡信号に変換される。

[0008]

また、図28の構成での周波数特性及びインピーゲンス特性をやれぞれ図29、図30(
の)及び(b)に示す。図29の特性は、EGSM(Enkanced GIObal
SyStem for Mobile communications)送信用フィルタ として設計されたもので、通過帯域に及要な周波数範囲は880MHZ~915MHEで

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ある。f = 880MH Z のポイントを X 、f = 915MH Z のポイントを Y Y Y Y Y Y YO (a) 及び(b) にプロットする。

[0009]

図 8 0 (a.) 及び(b) がら分かるように、図 1 の構成にて設計した場合通過帯域におけ オインピーダンスは不平衡側(811)500に対し、平衡側(822)200の終端 インピーゲンスは、ほぼ整合が取れており、平衡信号側のインピーゲンスが不平衡信号側 のインピーゲンスの約4倍となる特件が得られる。

[0010]

一方で、前述したが平衡型ミキサΙСによってはインピーダンスが100Ω付近の場合も あり、 サれに 応じ フ 縦 結合共振子 型表面 波フィルタも、 不平衡 信号 端子側のインピーダン スと平衡信号端子側のインピーダンスが約2倍異なる特件を要求される場合もある。

[0011]

日本国特許第3224202号公報では、図31の様な不平衡-平衡入出力対応フィルタ を構成してその解決法を提示している。図31の構成を説明すると、2つの縦結合共振子 型の各弾性表面波素子201、202をされぞれIDT204とIDT209、IDT2 05 と I D T 2 1 0 に アカスケード接続し 左構成となっており、 端子 2 1 3 が 不平衡信号 端子であり、端子213から入力した信号はIDT208にて位相がそれぞれ約180度 異なる信号として各平衡信号端子214、215に出力される。

[0012]

日本国特許第3224202号公報においては、図31の構成にて各弾性表面波素子20 1、202の交叉幅Wを互いに異ならせることで、不平衡信号端子側のインピーダンスと 平衡信号端子側のインピーダンスが異なる場合でも、所望の特件を得る事が出来るとして U3.

[0018]

【祭明が解決しようとする課題】

しかしながら、図31の構成では、広帯域、低損失かつ高平衡度という近年の要求を満足 する特性を得る事はできない。一つは、2つの各弾性表面波素子201、202をカスケ ード接続した場合、挿入損失は当然のことながら2素子分の値となる。サのト、1段目と 2 段目の交叉幅を変えるため、段間部での不整合が発生し、更に挿入損失が大きくなる。

[0014]

参考に1つの強性表面波素子での周波数特件を図32に、サの強性表面波素子を2つ用い 、カスケード接続した場合の周波数特性を図33に示す。一つは、図31の構成の場合、 I D T 2 0 8 に 7 位相が 1 8 0 度異なる信号を平衡信号端子 2 1 4 及び端子 2 1 5 に出力 する構成となっているが、IDT電極あるいは基板上における配線を非対称に構成せざる を得ず、用力信号の振幅・位相平衡度に影響するため、図28の構成に比べて平衡度は惡 化する。

[0015]

以上の事から、 図 31の構成は低損失かつ平衡度の要求レベルの高い不平衡 ― 平衡入出力 対応フィルタには不向きであり、専ら図28の構成が用いられる。

[0016]

以下では、図28の構成において不平衡信号端子118を入力側、平衡信号端子114、 1 1 5 支 出力側 2 し フ 説 明 す 3 。 図 2 8 の 構成に 7 弾 件 表 面 波 素 子 1 0 1 、 1 0 2 の 入 出 カ端子のインピーゲンスをRi、ROとした場合、不平衡信号端子側のインピーゲンスは 弾性表面波素子101、102の入力側の端子が電気的に並列に接続されるためRi/2 、平衡信号端子側のインピーゲンスは弾件表面波素子101、102の出力側の端子が電 気的に直列に接続されるため2Roとなる。

[0017]

通常、 3 つの I D T にて弾件表面波索子 1 0 1 、 1 0 2 支設計した場合、入出力のインド ーダンスは近い値になることから、R i ≒ R O が成り立っ。従って、前述した様な平衡信 号 端 子 側 の イン ピ ー ダ ン ス が 不 平 衡 側 の イ ン ピ ー ダ ン ス に 対 し て 約 4 倍 異 な 3 不 平 衡 - 平

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り、設計は容易である。 [0018]

一方、平衡信号端子側のインピーダンス # 不平衡信号端子側のインピーダンスに対し約9 倍異なる不平衡-平衡変換機能を構成するためには、2×Ri/2≒2RO、すなわち2 R i ≒ R O と な る よ う な 弾 性 表 面 波 素 子 1 0 1 、 1 0 2 を 設 計 す る 必 要 が あ り 、 設 計 上 困 難プあると言える。

衝入出力フィルタを構成するためには、4×Rⅰ/2≒2Ro、すなわちRi≒Roとな

[0019]

従来の方法の一つに、Ri≒Roとなっている弾性表面波素子にて平衡信号端子側のイン ピーダンス が 不 平 衡 信 号 端 子 側 の インピー ダンス に 対 し て 約 4 倍 異 な る 不 平 衡 ー 平 衡 変 換 機能を有する強性表面波装置を構成し、平衡信号端子側にインダクタンス素子を並列に、 さらにキャパシタンス素子を直列に付加する(もしくはキャパシタンス素子を並列に、イ ンダクタンス素子を並列に付加)など、弾性表面波装置の外にマッチング素子を付加する こ ソ ブ 不 平 衛 一 平 衛 信 号 端 子 の イ ン ピ ー ゲ ン ス の 関 係 支 約 2 倍 異 型 ス よ う に 整 合 支 取 ス ソ いう方法も用いられてまた。

[0020]

図 3 0 の特性を不平衡 - 平衡信号端子のインピーダンスの関係を約 2 倍異なるように整合 を取った時の周波数特性を図34、インピーダンス特性(880MHE~915MHEの 範囲)を図35(み)、(b)に、外部素子を付加した測定回路を図36に示す。尚、図 34、図35(a)、(b)では、比較のために外部素子無しのときの特性も示した。図 34、図35(a)、(b)に示すように、この方法にて、不平衡-平衡信号端子のイン ピーダンスの関係を約2倍異なるようにすることは可能であるが、外部素子の付加による 構成部品の増加、それに伴う小型化の弊害になるといった問題があった。

[0021]

このような問題は、不平衡-平衡信号端子のインピーダンスの関係を約2倍異なるように するときだけではなく、不平衡-平衡信号端子のインピーダンスの関係を約3倍異なるよ うにするとまにおいても同様に生じる。

[0022]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明の弾性表面波装置は、上記課題を解消するために、平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する ように複数のIDT支備えた強件表面波装置において、平衡信号端子側に接続されたID Tの電極指総本数をN1、不平衡信号端子側に接続されたIDTの電極指総本数N2Xし た場合、 比率 N 2 / N 1 が 5 0 ~ 7 0 % であり、 かつ前記 I D T の 電 極交 叉 幅 (W) が 弾 性表面波の波長入に対して43入~58入の範囲に設定されていることが特徴としている

[0023]

上記構成によれば、上記設定により、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子のインピーダンスの 関係を、新たな外部素子等の付加を省いて、簡素な構成により1:2ないし1:3にでき 7.

[0024]

上記弾性表面波装置では、前記IDTのうち反射器に隣り合うIDTと前記反射器とが互 いに隣り合う箇所において、隣り合う電極指の中心間距離が前記反射器の電極周期入とに 対して0、46入ト~0、54入トであることが好ましい。

[0025]

上記弾件表面波装置においては、前記IDTの電極周期により決まる周波数子にむまか、 前記反射器の電極周期により決まる周波数チトセチに対して、(チトセチ/チェルモ)= 0.998~1.008の範囲にフ設定されていてもよい。

[0026]

上記弾性表面波装置では、圧電基板上に弾性表面波の伝機方向に沿って形成された3つ以 上の奇数個のIDTを有する第1の弾性表面波フィルタと、入力信号に対し出力信号の位

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相が約180度異なる第2の弾性表面波フィルタを有し、前記第1、第2の弾性表面波フィルタにおけるされざれ一方の端子を電気的に並列に接続し、もう一方を電気的に直列に 接続し、前記並列に接続した端子を不平衡信号端子、直列に接続した端子を平衡信号端子 とすることで平衡-不平衡変換機能を有していてもよい。

[0027]

上記弾性表面波装置においては、IDTの数をkとするとき、[(k-1)/2]個のIDTが、不平衡信号端子に接続され、([(k-1)/2]+1)個のIDTが、平衡信号端子にそれでも接続されていてもよい。

[0028]

上記弾性表面波装置では、圧電基板上に弾性表面波の伝機方向に沿って形成された1つの弾性表面波フィルタにおいて、入力信号に対し出力信号の位相の差が約0度となる第1の 端子と、入力信号に対し出力信号の位相の差が約180度となる第2の端子とを有し、上 記第1の端子と第2の端子とを互いに直列に接続することで、平衡-不平衡変換機能を有 していてもよい。

[0029]

上記弾性表面波装置においては、複数のIDTは、3つのIDTを有する縦結合共振子型フィルタに設けられていてもよい。

[0080]

上記弾性表面波装置では、少なくとも平衡信号端子側に接続されるIDTに、少なくとも 一つの弾性表面波共振子が電気的に直列に接続されていてもよい。

[0081]

上記様成によれば、少なくとも平衡信号端子側に接続される「DTに、少なくとも一つの 弾性表面波共振子を電気的に直列に接続したことにより、さらに、通過帯域外の滅表量を 大きくできるから、フィルタ特性を向上できる。

[0032]

上記弾性表面波接置においては、各IDTにおける共振モードの内、0次モードの励振周波数をf0、及びIDT-IDTの間に弾性表面波の強度分布のピークをもつ定在波共振モードの励振周波数をfNVし、弾性表面波共振子の共振周波数をf1、反共振周波数をf2としたとき、少なくとも両端に位置するIDTに接続される端子に、それぞれ少なくとも一つの学性表面波共振をが、f1<f0<fN<f2となるように、電気的に直列に接続されていてもよい。

[0033]

上記弾性表面波装置では、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子のインピーゲンスの関係が1: 2ないし1:3となるように設定されていることが望ましい。

[0034]

本発明の通信装置は、前記の課題を解消するために、上記の何れかに記載の弾性表面波装置を有していることを特徴としている。

[0085]

上記構成によれば、用りた弾性表面波装置は、フィルタ機能と共に平衡型-不平衡変換機能を構えることができ、その上、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子のインピーゲンスの関係 40 を1:2 なりし1:3 にでき、また、通過帯域外の減衰量に優れた特性を有するものである。よって、上記弾件表面波装置を有する本祭明の通信装置は、伝送特件を向上できるも

のとなっている。 【0086】

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明に係る実施の各形態の弾性表面波装置及びされを備えた通信装置を図1ないし図27、並びに図37ないし図42に基づいて以下に説明する。

[0037]

本発明に係る弾性表面波装置における実施の第一形態は、図1に示すように、不平衡信号 端子313側の終端インピーゲンスが50Ω、各平衡信号端子314、315側の終端イ

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ンピーゲンスが100Ωで、不平衡一平衡信号端子のインピーゲンスが約2倍となる構成のEG8M送信用フィルタとして設計したものである。なお、EG8M送信用フィルタの通過帯域に必要な周波数範囲は880MHz~915MHzであり、中心周波数は897.5 MHzである。

[0038]

実施の第一形態では、40±5°YcutX伝搬LiTaO3 かちなる圧電基板300 上に弾性表面波フィルタがAI電極により形成されている。実施の第一形態の構成を詳細に説明すると、IDT303の左右(弾性表面波の伝搬方向に沿ってIDT303を挟むように)に各IDT304、305を配置し、さらにこれらのIDT304、303、305を左右から挟み込むように、各リフレクタ306、307が形成された縦結合共振子型弾件表面源素子301が形成され

[0089]

同様に、IDT308の左右に各IDT309、310を配置し、これらのIDT309、308、310を挟み込むように、リフレクタ311、312が形成された縦結合共振 子型弾性表面波素子302が弾性表面波素子301に対し、出力信号の位相関係が180 度異なるように形成されている。

[0040]

[0041]

[0042]

図2及び図3は、交叉幅W/入IをX軸とし、比帯域幅の依存性、及び複数の電極指数比N2/N1でみた時のV8WR(V0 I ta. Pe Standin 9 Wave Ratio)を たいったいる。 EG S M 送信用フィルタの場合、 及要通過帯域幅が 3.5 M H Z であるのに対し、 温度変化マージン、 製造公差マージンを考慮すると 4.4 M H Z の帯域幅を 及要とする。 つまり、 比帯域幅は 4.4 M H Z / 8.9.2.5 M H Z = 4.9%以上であることが望ましい。

[0043]

また、通過帯域におけるインピーゲンスは、できる限り終端インピーゲンスに近いことが望ましい。終端インピーゲンスを区し、弾性表面接発性インピーゲンスを Σ 0 とする Σ 2 大 反射係数 Γ 9 (Σ 1 ー Σ 0) /1 (Σ 1 ー Σ 0) で表され、 V8 W R は $(1+|\Gamma|)$ /1 ($1-|\Gamma|$ 1) となる。したがって、弾性表面波装置の終端インピーゲンスがちのずれの指標として V8 W R を用いた。 V8 W R は市場からの要求レベルから考えても多くとも Σ 1 0 (つまり Σ 1 の 以下) とする必要がある。

[0044]

図2 において、求められる比帯域幅4、9%以上を満たすのは、電極指数比N2/N1が 50%よりも上であるか、50%で交叉幅Wが432I以上のときである。ここから、電 極指数比N2/N1が50%以上、交叉幅Wでは482I以上が好ましいことを導き出す ことができる。

[0045]

次に、図8において、求められるVSWR=2以下を満たすのは、上記の電極指数比N2 /N1か50%以上ということから、交叉幅は、58カI以下が好ましく、かつ、上記の

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交叉幅Wが4821以上ということから、電極指数比N2/N1では70%以下が望ましいことが分かる。

[0046]

よって、要求される比帯域幅が4.9%以上、かつVSWRが2以下を満たすのは、電極 括数比N2/N1か50%以上、70%以下、かっ交叉幅は43入Ⅰ以上、58入Ⅰ以下 のときである。

[0047]

[0048]

以上のごとから、電極指数比N 2 / N 1 が、5 0 %以上、7 0 %以下の範囲において、 I D T - リフレクタ間隔は、0. 4 6 λ r 以上、0. 5 4 λ r 以下であるごとが望ましいと さえる。

[0049]

また、リフレクタの音速、ピッチにより決まる周波数をfFef、IDTの音速、ピッチにより決まる周波数をfidtとしたと芽IDTの周波数に対するリフレクタの周波数の比(从下、周波数比という)をfFef/fidtとする。図6、図7BにIDT-リフレクタ間隔をX軸とし、複数の周波数比fFef/fidtでみた時のVSWR及び比帯域幡の依存性に弋れやれ示す。この時、交叉幡W/入Iは50.5入I、電価指数比N2/N1は約60%に固定している。

[0050]

図6に注目すると、IDT-リフレクタ間隔が大きくなるにつれVSWRは大きくなる傾向があり、IDT-リフレクタ間隔がり、46入ド以上、0.54入ド以下の範囲にてVSWR2.0以下を満足するためには、周波数比FアeF/Fidtは0.993以上、1.008以下であることが好ましいと言える。

[0051]

次に図7に注目すると、IDT-リフレクタ間隔に対して比帯域幅は上に凸な放物線状に変化する傾向にある。IDT-リフレクタ間隔が0.46人ド以上0.54人ド以下の範囲であいては、周波数比fref/fidtが0.993以上、1.003以下の範囲で表も定定し、それ以外では勾配の大きい領域にあるため、IDT-リフレクタ間隔に対する特性の変化大夫く不変になる。以上のことより、周波数比fref/fidtは、0.993以上、1.003以下の範囲であることがより望ましいと言える。

[0052]

本実施の第一形態の構成にて、上記した最適な範囲内のパラメータを用いて設計した時の周波数特性を図8に、インピーゲンス特性を図9(α)、図9(α)に、反射特性(α 0 と図1 0 にそれぞれ示す。なお、このときの規格化インピーゲンスは不平衡端子側が50 α 、平衡端子側が100 α であり、1:2の関係になっている。

[0058]

また、 図 8 ない 1 0 図 1 0 の特性が得られた時の縦結合共振子型の各弾性表面波案子 3 0 1 、 3 0 2 の詳細な設計を以下に示す。尚、以下では狭ピッチ電極指のピッチで決まる波長 をやれぞれえ i、 その他の電極指のピッチで決まる波長をそれぞれえ I、 リフレクタの波 長をそれぞれえ R とする。

· 交叉幅W: 228 μm (51 λ I)

・ I D T 本数 (304、303、305の順): 29(4)/(3)35(3)/(4) 29本(カッコ内は狭ピッチ電極指の本数、309、308、310も同じ)

- ・平衡信号端子に接続された電極指の本数N1:182本
- ・不平衡信号端子側に接続された電極指の本数N2:82本(N2/N1=62.1%)・不平衡信号端子側に接続された電極指の本数N2:82本(N2/N1=62.1%)
- ・リフレクタ本数:90本
- ・(リフレクタ周波数fref)/(IDT周波数fidt):0.998
- IDT-リフレクタ間隔: 0.50 λ R

f=880 MHZのポイントをX、f=915 MHZのポイントをYとして、図9 (α .) 及び図9 (b) に示すインピーゲンス特性にプロットするY 通過帯域のインピーゲンスにて整合が取れている。また、Y 2 を整合点に対してY 2 にほ視格化インピーゲンスにで整合が取れている。また、Y 2 を整合点に対してY 3 になりにかってはいるが、ほぼ規格化インピーゲンスにて整合が取れていると言える。 Y 1 により、不平衡信号端子Y 8 平衡信号端子Y 8 で 3 に Y 2 に Y 2 で Y 3 の Y 3 に Y 3 に Y 4 に Y 5 に Y 5 に Y 6 に Y 7 に Y 7 に Y 8 に Y 8 に Y 9

[0054]

また、図1の構造において、図8ないし図10の特性が得られた条件にて、規格化インピーゲンスを不平価信号端子側が50Ω、平衡信号端子側が150Ωとし、1:3の関係としたときの周波数特性を図37に、インピーゲンス特性を図38(α)及び図38(b)に、反射特性(VSWR)を図39に、それやれ示す。

[0055]

822のインピーゲンスに着目すると、整合点に対してX~Y点のインピーゲンスはやや低めにずれているが、V8WRは2.0以内に収まっており、ほぼ規格化インピーゲンスで整合がとれている。これにより、前記した最適な範囲内のパラメータを用いて設計すれば、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子とのインピーゲンスの関係をほぼ1:8とすることも可能ン言さる。

[0056]

このときの各弾性表面波乗子301、302の詳細な設計を下記に示す。なが、以下では 映じッチ電極指のピッチで決まる波長をそれぞれんし、その他の電極指のピッチで決まる 波長をそれぞれ入し、リフレクタの波長をそれぞれ入足とする。

- · 交叉幅W: 228 μm (51 λ I)
- ・IDT本数(804、808、805の順):29(4)/(8)85(3)/(4) 80
- 29本(カッコ内は狭ピッチ電極指の本数、309、308、310も同じ)
- ・平衡信号端子に接続された電極指の本数N1:132本
- ・不平衡信号端子側に接続された電福指の本数N2:82本(N2/N1=62.1%)
- ・リフレクタ本数: 9 0 本
- ・(リフレクタ周波数fref)/(IDT周波数fidt):0.998
- IDT-リフレクタ間隔: 0.50 λ R

このように不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子のインピーゲンスの関係が1:2 なりし1:8 となるような特性を得るためには、IDTの個数をn個とした場合に、第1、第2の弾性 表面波素子における(n-1)/2個のIDTにてそれぞれを電気的に正列に接続して不 平衡信号端子とし、([(n-1)/2]+1)個のIDTにで電気的に直列に接続し、 直列に接続した端子を平衡信号端子とした図1のような構成は、一つの弾性表 まけょスルサーIDTの対数関係が構築の設計の場合により近しは原足マスでよれた。上

おける入出力IDTの対数関係が通常の設計の場合により近い状態に保てることがら、より望ましいと言える。

[0057]

なお、上記では、弾性表面波素子として3つのIDTを用いた複結合共振子型の例を学げたが、図11に示すように、5つのIDTを用いた複結合共振子型の弾性表面波素子をセれでれ用いてもよい。また、実施の第一形態でつるの弾性表面波素子を用いているが、図23もしくは図24のように1つの弾性表面波フィルタによる平衡ー不平衡変操機能を有する弾性表面波素子においても同じことが言える。

[0058]

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(10)

[0059]

以下に、実施の第二形態に係る弾性表面波装置について説明する。実施の第二形態では、図1に示す実施の第一形態と同一の機能を有する部材については、図12に示すように、同一の即が振号を対した。

[0060]

実施の第二形態の構成においては、図12に示すように、弾性表面波集子301における 1DT304と1DT305が並列に接続される点428にて、弾性表面波共振子431 が直列に接続されている。

[0061]

同様に、弾性表面波素子302についても点429にて、弾性表面波共振子432が直列に接続されている。弾性表面波共振子431(432)は伝機路に沿ってIDT433(436)を配置し、このIDTを挟み込むように、リフレクタ434(437)、435(438)を配置することで形成されている。尚、弾性表面波共振子431、432の詳細な設計は、弾性表面波共振子431、432の詳細な設計は、弾性表面波共振子431、432の詳細な設計は、弾性表面波共振子431、432の詳細な設計は、弾性表面波共振子431、432の詳細な設計は、弾性表面波共振子431、432の詳細な設計は、弾性表面波共振子432、以下の通りである。

· 交叉幅:100 μ m

- · I D T 本数: 161本
- ・リフレクタ本数: 10本
 - IDT-リフレクタ間隔: 0.50 λ t か
- \cdot IDTdu $\pm y : 0.70$
- · リフレクタd u t y : 0 . 7 0
- ・(IDT周波数fti)/(リフレクタ周波数ftr)=1.0

実施の第二形態の構成での周波数特性を図18に、インピーゲンス特性を図14(α)、図14(b)に、反射特性(VSWR)を図15にそれぞれです。 なが、このときの規格化インピーゲンスは不平衡端子側が502、平衡端子側が102のであり、1:20階になっている。 1:20 MH とのポイントをX、1:20 MH とのポイントをX、1:20 MH とのポイントをY、1:20 MH とのポインピーゲンスにより、図1:20 MH 化インピーゲンスにて整合が取れていると言える。これにより、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子のインピーゲンスの関係はほぼ1:22 となることになる。

[0062]

また、図12の構造において、図13ないし図15の特性が得られた条件にて、規格化インピーケンスを不平衡信号端子側が50 Ω 、平衡信号端子側が150 Ω とし、1:3の関係としたときの周波数特性を図40 Γ 、インピーゲンス特性を図41(Γ)に、及が図41(Γ)に、反射特性(Γ)を図42 Γ 、それぞれます。

[0068]

図40ないし図42に示すように、平衡信号端子側の規格化インピーゲンスを150Ωとした場合でも、比較的、811、822ともに整合がとれている。このことにより、本実施の第二形態の構成にて設計すれば、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子とのインピーゲンスの関係をほぼ1:3とすることも可能と言える。

[0064]

このときの各弾性表面波共振子431、432の詳細な設計は、弾性表面波共振子のID 50

Tのピッチで決まる波長をそれぞれ入せi、リフレクタのピッチで決まる波長をそれぞれ 入せたとすると、以下の通りである。

- 交叉幅:100μm
- · I D T 本数: 161本
- ・リフレクタ本数:10本
- IDT-リフレクタ間隔: 0.50 λ t f
- · I D T d u t y : 0. 70
- · リフレクタムu 七ソ: 0. 70
- ・(IDT周波数fti)/(リフレクタ周波数ftr)=1.0

次に、実施の第二形態の効果が得られた理由を説明する。まず、弾性表面波共振子481、432の周波数ーインピーゲンス特性を図16に示す。図16において、インピーゲンス特性で図16に示す。図16において、インピーゲンスが極小になる周波数年2年を受け、極大になる点を反共振月浪数千2年と、各弾性表面波共振子431、432は千1=895.5MHZ、千2=928.5MHZとなっている。直列に弾性表面波共振子を付加した場合、付加された側のインピーゲンスは共成設 145以外の領域では設 154以外の領域では容響性に働く。

[0065]

また、本実施の形態のような3IDT型の縦結合共振子型の弾性类面波素子では通過帯域を形成するために、図17及び図18に示すように3つの共振モードを用いている。図17歳で販施の第二形態の構成における弾性表面波素子301と弾性表面波素子402のみでの特性の共振モードを分かりやすくするため、故意にインピーゲンスを外して測定した周波数特性である。また、図18に弋れぞれの有効電流の強度分布を示す。

[0066]

A点にあたる最も周波数の低いレスポンスは2次モードと呼ばれ、有効電流分布において 2つの節をもつ共振モードである。B点にあたる帯域中央のレスポンスは0次モードと呼ばれ、有効電洗速度分布において節をもたないモードである。C点の最も周波数の高いレスポンスは、IDTーIDT間隔部に弾性表面波の強度分布のピークをもつ定在波共振モード(以下、高域側のモードとする)である。

[0067]

実施の第二形態の場合、2次モード周波数は876MHZ、0次モード周波数は901M HZ、高端側のモードは922.5MHZである。つまり、弾性表面波素子401と弾性表面波素子402の0次モード周波数及び高端側のモードは、弾性表面波共振子431、 432の共振周波数行1、反共振周波数行2の間に位置することになる。

[0068]

ここで、実施の第二形態の構成にて、各弾性表面波素子401、402のみの状態から、弾性表面波共振子431、432を付加した時のインピーゲンス特性の変化を周波数域に分けて見ていく。図19(ん)及び図19(も)は880MH区が5895.5MH区(共振周波数 f1)にかけてのインピーゲンス特性の変化を、図20(ん)及び図20(も)か5928・5MH区(反共振周波数 f2)にかけてのインピーゲンスの変化を示している。

[0069]

図19及び図20に注目すると、通過帯域色域側の880MHz~895.5MHzにかけては、弾性表面波共振子は容量性に働くため、822のインピーゲンスは容量性にシャする。一方、通過帯域高域側にあたる895.5MHzかち928.5MHzに対けては、弾性表面波共振子は誘導性に働くため、822のインピーゲンスは実軸上に持ち上がる格好になり、整合状態がよくなる。つまり、通過帯域高域側を形成するための0次、高域モードにかけての周波数帯に、弾性表面波共振子が誘導性に働くように挿入することで、入出力のインピーゲンスの関係はほぼ1:2なりし1:8となり、かつ通過帯域外において高減衰な特性を得ることができる。

[0070]

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本実施の形態では、平衡信号端子側のみに各弾性表面波共振子431、432をやれぞれ 接続して構成しているが、弾性表面波共振子は平衡信号側、不平衡信号側の両方に、また 核側ずつ接続してもかまわない。本実施の形態における別の例を図21、図22にやれ やれ、示す。

(12)

[0071]

また、実施の第二形態では2つの弾性表面波フィルタを用いているが、図25及び図26 のように1つの弾性表面波マィルタによる平衡-不平衡変換機能を有する弾性表面波素子 においても同じごとが言える。

[0072]

[0073]

次に、上記実施の各形態に記載の弾性表面波装置を搭載した通信装置について図27に基づき説明する。上記通信装置600は、受信を行うレシーパ側(R×側)として、アンテカチ601、アンテカ月用部/RFTのPフィルタ602、R×の03、R×の12501の12

[0074]

R×取間フィルタ604からミキサ605へは、図27に二本線で示したように、パラン 30 ス性を確保するために各平衡信号にて送信することが好ましい。

[0075]

また、上記通信装置600は、送信を行うトランシーパ側(T×側)として、上記アンテナ601及び上記アンテナ共用部/RFToPフィルタ602を共用するとともに、T× IFフィルタ621、ミキサ622、T×段間フィルタ623、アンプ624、カプラ625、アイソレータ626、APC(のUtomotic Power control(1981年) 1881年 1882年 1883年 188

(自動出力制御)) 627を備えて構成されている。

[0076]

せして、上記のR×段間フィルタ604、1StIFフィルタ606、T×IFフィルタ621、T×段間フィルタ623には、上述した本実施の形態に記載の弾性表面波装置が 好過に利用できる。

[0077]

本発明に係る弾性表面波装置は、フィルタ機能と共に平衡型-不平衡変換機能を構えることができ、その上、不平衡信号端子と平向信号端子のインピーダンスの関係を1:2ないし1:3にでき、また、通過帯域外の減衰量に優れた特性を有するものである。よって、上記弾性表面波装置を有する本発明の通信装置は、伝送特性を向上できるものとなっている。

[0078]

【発明の効果】

本発明の弾性表面波装置は、以上のように、平衡信号端子側に接続されたIDTの電極指

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総本数をN1、不平衡信号端子側に接続されたIDTの電極指線本数N2とした場合、比率N2/N1が50~70%であり、かつ前記IDTの電極交解信(W)が弾性表面波の設長入に対して432~582の範囲にで構成することで、さらに空ましくはIDTーリフレクタ間隔は0.462ト以上0.542ト以下もしくは周波数比fref行したけで、993以上1.003以下の範囲にで構成することで、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子のインピーダンスの関係が1:2公りし1:3にできる弾性表面波装置が得られる。【0079】

さらには、少なくと平衡側端子に接続されたIDTに一つの弾性表面波共振子を電気的に 直列に接続することで、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子のインピーゲンスの関係を1: ないし1:3にでき、また、帯域外滅衰量の優れた特性の弾性表面波装置が得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る実施の第一形態における弾性表面波装置の構成図である。

【図2】上記実施の第一形態の構成にて交叉幅W/入IをX軸とし、複数の電極指数比N 2/N1でみた時の比帯域幅の依存性を示すグラフである。

【図3】上記実施の第一形態の構成にて交叉幅W/入IをX軸とし、複数の電極指数比N 2/N1でみた時のVSWRの旅存件を示すグラフである。

【図4】上記実施の第一形態の構成にて電極指数比N2/N1をX軸とし、複数のIDTーリフレクタ間隔でみた時のVSWRの旅存性を示すグラフである。

【図5】上記実施の第一形態の構成にて電極指数比N2/N1をX軸とし、複数のIDTーリフレクタ間隔でみた時の比帯域幅の依存性を示すグラフである。

【図6】上記実施の第一形態の構成にてIDTーリフレクタ間隔をX軸とし、複数の周波数比fref/fidtでみた時のVSWRの依存件を示すグラフである。

【図7】上記実施の第一形態の構成にフェDエーリフレクタ間隔をX軸とし、複数の周波数比fref/fidtでみた時の比帯媒幅の依存性を示すグラフである。

【図8】上記実施の第一形態の構成での代表的な周波数特件を示すグラフである。

【図9】上記実施の第一形態の構成での代表的なインピーダンス特性を示すグラフであって、(α、) は規格化インピーダンスが50Ωのとき、(b) は規格化インピーダンスが1000のとき、(b) は規格化インピーダンスが1000のようを予める。

【図10】上記実施の第一形態の構成での代表的な反射(VSWR)特性を示すグラフである。

【図11】上記実施の第一形態における別の変形例の弾性表面波装置を示す概略構成図である。

【図12】本発明に係る実施の第二形態における弾性表面波装置の概略構成図である。

【図13】上記実施の第二形態の構成での代表的な周波数特性を示すグラフである。

【図14】上記実施の第二形態の構成での代表的なインピーダンス特性を示すグラフであって、(α)は規格化インピーダンスが50Ωのとき、(δ)は規格化インピーダンスが 100Ωのときである。

【図15】上記実施の第二形態の構成での代表的な反射(VSWR)特性を示すグラフである。

【図16】上記実施の第二形態における弾性表面波装置に用いた弾性表面波共振子の周波数-インピーダンス特性を示すグラフである。

【図17】上記実施の第二形態における弾性表面波装置に用いた弾性表面波素子の各共振 モードを示すグラフである。

【図18】上記各共振モードの有効電液分布を示すものであって、(a.)はIDTの概略 機成図、(b.)は上記IDTの配置に対応させた各共振モードを示すグラフである。

【図20】上記実施の第二形態の構成(共振子有)と実施の第二形態の構成から共振子を

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省川 た構成(共振子無)の時の各インピーダンス特性(895.5MHZ~928.5M 日E、高速側)を示すグラフであって、(瓜)は規格化インピーダンスが50 Ω のとき、(b)は規格化インピーダンスが100 Ω のときである。

【図21】上記実施の第二形態における別の変形例に係る弾性表面波装置の概略構成図である。

【図22】上記実施の第二形態におけるさらに別の例の概略構成図である。

【図23】前記実施の第一形態のさらに別の例の概略構成図である。

【図24】上記実施の第一形態のさらに別の例の概略構成図である。

【図25】上記実施の第二形態のさらに別の例の概略構成図である。

【図26】上記実施の第二形態におけるさらに別の例の概略構成図である。

【図27】本発明の通信装置の回路プロック図である。

【図28】従来の、不平衡-平衡入出力対応の弾性表面波装置の概略構成図である。

【図29】上記従来(入出カインピーダンスが約4倍異なる特性の例)での周波数特性を示すグラフである。

【図80】上記従来(入出カインピーゲンスが約4倍異なる特性の例)でのインピーゲンス特性を示すグラフであって、(ω) は規格化インピーゲンスが50Ωのとき、(b) は現格化インピーゲンスが20Ωのときである。

【図31】従来の他の、入出力のインピーダンスが異なる弾性表面波装置の概略構成図である。

【図32】上記図31の構成のうち、1つの弾性表面波フィルタのみの時の周波数特性を示すグラフである。

【図33】上記図31の構成での周波数特件を示すグラフである。

【図34】 従来のさらに他の弾性表面波装置 (入出カインピーダンスが約2倍異なる特性の例) と外部素子付加時の周波数特性を示すグラフである。

【図35】上記従来(入出力インピーダンスが約2倍異なる特性の例)と外部素子付加時のインピーダンス特性を示すグラフであって、(α) は規格化インピーダンスが50Ωのとき、(b) は規格化インピーダンスが100Ωのときである。

とき、(b)は、我格化インピーダン人が10000ときでめる。 【図36】上記従来において、外部素子付加時の同路図である。

【図37】前記実施の第一形然において、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子とのインピーゲンスの関係をほぼ1:3としたときの、周波数特性を示すグラフである。

【図38】前記実施の第一形態において、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子とのインピーダンスの関係をほぼ1:3としたときの、インピーダンス特性を示すグラフであって、(ω)は規格化インピーダンスが50Ωのとき、(b)は規格化インピーダンスが150Ωの

ときである。 【図39】前記実施の第一形態において、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子とのインピーダ

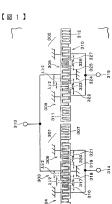
ンスの関係をほぼ1:3としたときの、反射特性(VSWR)を示すグラフである。 【図40】前記実施の第二形態において、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子とのインピーゲンスの関係をほぼ1:3としたときの、周波数特性を示すグラフである。

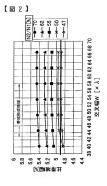
【図42】前記実施の第二形態において、不平衡信号端子と平衡信号端子とのインピーゲンスの関係をほぼ1:3としたときの、反射特性(VSWR)を示すグラフである。

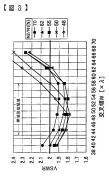
【符号の説明】

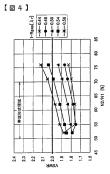
303、304、305、308、309、310 IDT (〈し型電極部)313 不平衡信号端子

3 1 4 、 3 1 4 平衡信号端子側

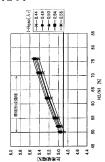




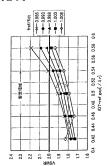




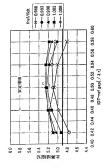
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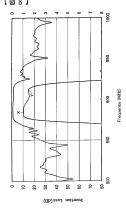
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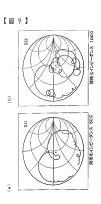


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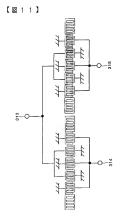


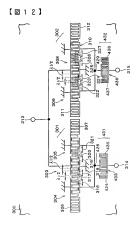
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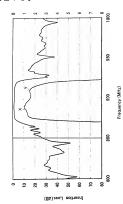




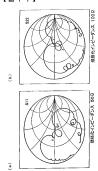




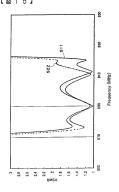
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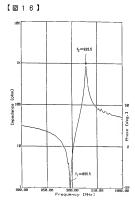


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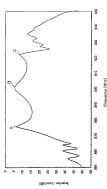


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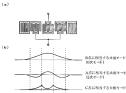




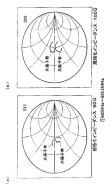




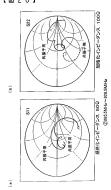
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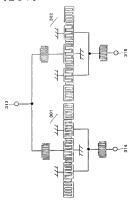
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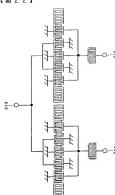
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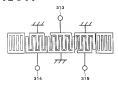
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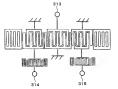




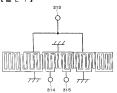
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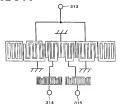
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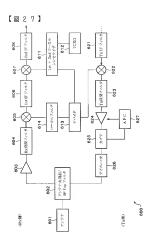
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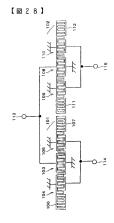


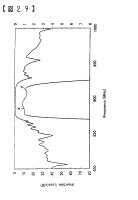
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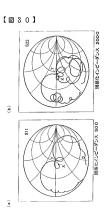




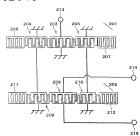




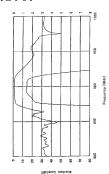




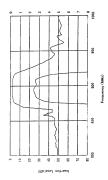
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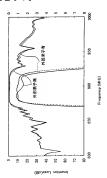
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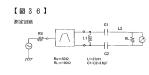


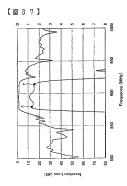
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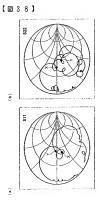


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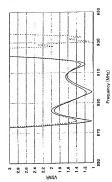




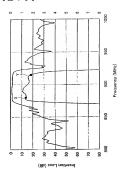




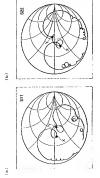
[2 3 9]



[🖾 4 0]



[🛛 4 1]



[🖾 4 2]

